TWO QUIET LAWYERS.

PROPESSIONAL LIFE OF MESSES CLEVELAND AND BISSELL.

A Former Student in Their Office Tells How Hard They Worked-Tney Lunched on Sandwiches to Save Time.

(Copyright, 1893.)



OME one paid a most agreeable the whole world when he said of us all. "We are history." The statement is so flattering that we may be pardoned for wanting to hold it to be worthy of ac-

ceptation; and yet to March 4, 1893, and to the

days immediately following March 4, 1893, and to the days immediately following March 4th, some one's agreeable compilment, some one's acceptable statement, does not seem to apply with its customary force. The pages of history which are devoted to these passing days seem to be filled with one name and with the current incidents in one great career. It seems that in these passing days each American is less apt to say, "We are history," and that all Americans are more willing to say, "He is history."

Perhaps it is not a bad idea to turn back and in the earlier pages of the continuous public history to look for the same familiar name. At any rate I was so employed when the leaves fell apara at a period about fourteen years ago that was concerned with other careers of less happy presage. The familiar name was not there at all in the public history, but the man himself stood out the more distinctly—not a printed record of him, but a portrait; or, rather, as though a curtain had been drawn aside to afford a glimpse of the quet lawyer and his environment.

Up one flight, please, and then it's the

Vironment.

Up one flight, please, and then it's the first door on the left.

The flight of steps is on the outside of a building, the building is in Main street, Buffalo, and we, for the purposes of this brief visit, have gone back to the year 1879. year 1879. bitter weather in Buffalo at this -this winter of 1879. Mind the ice



CLEVELAND AT HIS DESK IN 1879. on the steps and hold on to the railing. It's quite a journey, even to the second floor and very much out of doors, isn't it? But this is the only way, if you want to get up to their law office—the office of Bass, Cleveland & Bissell.

Very much out of doors until we reach the landing. We have only to turn a knob, which is immediately at hand (the left hand), in order to find ourselves not less emphatically, but much more compared.

left hand), in order to find ourselves not less emphatically, but much more comfortably within doors. We are in a large room, a notably long and spacious room, where calf bound volumes in orderly rows confront each other from opposing walls. Not the greatest number of law books that we have ever seen in a private library—not that by any means: but rest assured, that here are conflicts of authority upon every possible legal point, and that one may secure from these volumes the answer yes or the answer no. umes the answer yes or the answer no, according to taste, in reply to almost any question one may have occasion to ask. So, then, the library may be fairly regarded as sufficient. It is o regarded by the two students, who, with increasing perplexity, read page after page whenever there is not a pleading to be copied or a summons to be served. This statement, so far as it relates to one of those students, may be received with the greater confidence inasmuch as it is made by the only person who is in a position to

The office is not of the bustling and commercial sort. It is distinctly serious and strictly professional. One has an apprehension of order, of long and un-hurried hours, of scrupulously careful work in its quiet atmosphere. There seems to be plenty of room and plenty of time here. Ah, well, that's partly be-cause the senior partner is away. Poor Mr. Bass (Hon. Lyman K. Bass) is in Colorado for the sake of his health, and he will never be able to live in Buffalo. The further end nearest to Main street you notice is cut off by a partition wall, and there are the two dens-thinking and there are the two dens—thinking shops, private offices, call them what you will—the ersential thing to notice is that two big, quiet mannered men sit there ("planted" as the French say), keeping office hours that often measure the whole extent of the day. Probably they arrived before the students this morning; no doubt Mr. Bissell will, as usual, economize time by taking for luncheof a sand. mize time by taking for luncheof a sand-wich at his desk, while the students (also as usual) are spending an hour in some restaurant; and when the students take their departure this evening perhaps both chiefs may remain "planted." How these may grow, being so securely planted!

Mr. Bissell when he graduated from Mr. Bissell when he graduated from Yalc carried away with him from New Haven enough esteem and good will to make an ample garment, even for his gigantic figure. He was covered with honor-with the respect that sterling qualities had won—and (a rarer and perhaps more valuable distinction) the popularity that had come as the unsought reward of a truly amiable nature. It is a tradition at the college still that the tradition at the college still that beaviest man in Bissell's class, for all



MR. BISSELL GIVES AN OBJECT LES-SON IN FOLDING LETTERS.

SON IN FOLDING LETTERS.
his bigness, had not a mean cubic inch
in his body; and "Big Bissell's" smooth
face, with its conciliatory expression, is
just as agreeable—and almost as agreeably boylsh—in the year of grace 1879
as it was in 1869.

But this comment is mere commonplace—in Buffalo, at least. Every one
knows that much about Mr. Bissell, and
I am not to repeat what every one has
said—thresome commonplaces. Here is
something new; here is an incident that
characterizes the man:
He has called one of the two students
into his private office and is giving him
instructions in regard to the preparation.

of letters for the mail. "You should so fold the sheet," he says, very persuasively and very considerately, "and you should so place the sheet in the envelope that the recipient on opening the envelope in the usual way will have his letter, not upside down or with its back turned, but right side up and facing him." Could a Postmaster General be more scrupulous? If Mr. Bissell ever becomes Postmaster General that law student will no doubt recall the incident and say it was prophetic.

was prophetic.

Mr Grover Cleveland is a lawyer's Mr Grover Cleveland is a lawyer's lawyer, so to speak, most thoroughly appreciated by the members of his own profession with a strong following, expecially among the younger men. You may hear them say that they'd rather try a case before him as referee than before any other member of the Buffalo Bar, and every lawyer knows how much that saying means. But again, it would be a mere commonplace—in Buffalo, at least—to assert that Mr. Clevelani has those admirable qualities which attract young men and lend weight to his opinions. Here is something not only more important, but infinitely more important.

You will notice that he is a very quiet man. His voice is seldom heard in the office, and he is apt to go and come without a word. Yet somehow this quiet man

man. And the is apt to go and come without a word. Yet somehow this quiet man
quietly make his personality felt in a
most unusual degree, and when he does
speak there is a quality in his voice
that stirs and attracts. This sort of
thing, this attractive force of a strong
personality, would be a tremendous advantage in public life if at any time he
should happen to become politically prominent. These three things that one can't
help noticing in the man—the reputation
for good judgment, the sympathy for generous enthusiasm that makes friends in
the younger set, and the personal magnetism—these three things in combination
would equip him for a very great career, would equip him for a very great career, but he seems to be quite content in this office at the top of a might of ice covered

steps. The curtain's down again—to my great regret, but I can't help it. I was hoping that H. W. Box or Porter Norton, from their office on the other side of the hall, or John George Milburn, or Ansley Wil-cox, or S. S. Rogers, or, in fact, any one when used to come in would come in to

or John George Milburn, or Ansiey Wilcox, or S. S. Rogers, or, in fact, any one
who used to come in, would come in to
the old offices again once more, and so
make the man of the future talk.
And yet, after all, the interruption is
characteristic for it is rarely a characteristic of men who really lead that you
want from them and of them more and
more, and more than you can get at any
one time.

NO PLACE FOR WHITE MEN.

F. Marion Crawford Gives an Account of His Life in India.

One of Rudyard Kipling's best stories is "The Man Who Would Be King," and one of the best passages in that story is his description of himself as the managing editor bending over the forms of his newspaper in the thick, damp heat of an Indian morning when the mutilated tramp from Pamir stageers in and tells his tale. In many others of Kipling's stories are allusions to journalism in India, though they are merely incidental touches, effective in their places, but not telling much about the profession.

F. Marlon Crawford, who has been giving authors' readings recently at Daly's is "The Man Who Would Be King," and

ing authors' readings recently at Daly's Theatre, is another writer whose literary fame was established by descriptions of Indian life, and, singularly enough, he, as well as Kipling, gathered the material for his early work while running a newspaper in what the younger writer has termed with more truth and writer has termed with more truth and force than elegance "Hell with the lid

off."
Crawford, as well as Kipling, has not told hitherto much of his journalistic experience in India. Before he had written "Mr. Isaacs" and become famous, he was tempted by the offer of good pay to go out to Allahabad, the sacred city of India, and take charge of a new journalist of the sacred city of India, and take charge of a few four-

enormous, and they use as much as they

can in the newspapers.

"The political news is given out by the Government, and the journals dare not publish any more than is given to them. Formerly there was a kind of a press censor. I do not know whether or not he has been abolished.

"But to get a good idea of English jour-nalism in the smaller Indian cities you must picture it as it is in some of the frontier towns in this country, without mechanical appliances, conveniences for newsgathering or anything else what-

ever.
"When I arrived at Allahabad I found the newspaper in charge of two or three half castes, who were marvels of ignohalf castes, who were marvels of ignorance and incapacity. Of course, I got rid of them as soon as possible. I had a hand press at first, but I struggled on as best I could. I worked like a slave twelve or fourteen hours a day."

Mr. Crawford's paper did not succeed, but his stay in India was very fortunate for him, as he gathered there the material for "Mr. Isaacs," which established his literary reputation.

rial for "Mr. Isaacs," which established his literary reputation.

"It is a very difficult thing to establish a newspaper in India," he said. "The English like their old journals, those that they already know. They stick to their favorites and look upon a newcomer with fear and distrust. Some of those that have been established a long time make considerable money."

Mr. Crawford says that Kipling's pictures of the desolation, the monotony and the despair of life in India are not overdrawn.

overdrawn.

overdrawn.

"It is not a country for white men," he said. In the majority of cases they are cut off from what they value most, and the unhealthy climate is added to their other burdens. The heat is terrific. In my office at Allahabad the mercury has stood at 115 degrees, though the heat was shut out at the windows by matters kert constantly damp and fans were tings kept constantly damp and fans were kept going all the time. Yet coming into kept going all the time. Yet coming into it from the open air that room, with its temperature of 115 degrees, seemed cold. From that you can imagine what the heat in India is." Mr. Crawford agrees with Kipling in

in this opinion of the educated native.

"The educated native as you see him in Bengal," he said, "is a monstrosity. I regard it as impossible to graft the civilization of the West upon the East. They are not adapted to it there, and the attempt to make Europeans out of They are not adapted to it there, and the attempt to make Europeans out of the Hindoos has been a failure. The Hindoos are not a very admirable race. The Mohammedans in India are very different. They are a fine, manly people, and hold up their heads. The Hindoo nature is sly and cunning, but not so the Mohammedan."

hammedan. Mr. Crawford has written novels of Mr. Crawford has written novels of Indian, Persian, German and Italian life, and his pen may yet complete the circle of the earth. But he says that In-dia has impressed his imagination the most of all countries. Nowhere else is the sense of vagueness, mystery and the vast age of the world so great.—New York World.

For the Inner Man.

"And now, my good woman," said the learned man who was applying for board, "will you be pleased to inform me, for the benefit of myself and family, what the gastronomic possibilities of your table are, that there may be no future misunderstanding on that point? What do you have upon your board three times a day in the shape of sustenance for the inn r-man?"

50 Shares Union Invurance Company Stock.
25 Shares Western National Bank Stock.
100 Shares Keystone Watch-Case Company Stock.
55 Shares Keystone Watch-Case Company Stock.
55 Shares Keystone Watch-Case Company Stock.
100 Shares May England Loan and Trust Company Stock.
100 Lembard Investment Debunial Office States Stock. man?"
Then the landlady, rising to her feet
and putting her arms akimbe, roared out
in a strictly commercial voice:

Systems Detroit Free Press

INSURANCE STATEMENT.

A NNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER Siet, A. D. 1892, OF THE A. CONDITION AND AFFAIRS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, organized under the laws of the State of Pennsylvania, made to the Insurance Department of the State of Virginia, in pursuance of the laws of said State.

Attorney for Service of Frocess, Williamson Taller.
R. Dale Bayson, President.
John L. Thomson, Vice-President.
W. Gardner Chowell, Secretary.
Principal Office, 510 Walkurt Street. Philadelphia.
Organized or Incorporated. Marca, 1825.
Commenced Business, April, 1825.

I. CAPITAL.

Value of real estate owned by the company dess nil., the amount of encumbrances thereon; as specified in Schedule A, hereunto annexed.

Loans on bond and mortgage duly recorded and being the first liens on the fee simple; upon which not more than one year staterest is due.

Interest due on all said bond and mortgage loans, 212.30; interest accrued thereon, 26,503.72; total

Value of lands mortgaged, exclusive of buildings and perishable improvements.

value of lamin mortgaged (insured for \$434.550 as collateral).....

Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$434.550 as collateral).......

Total value of said mortgaged premises (carried inside).......

ACCOUNT OF STOCES, BONDS AND TREASURY NOTES OF THE UNITED STATES, AND OF THIS STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STATES, AND ALSO OF STOCES AND HONDS OF INCOR-ORATED CITIES IN THE STATE, AND OF ALL OTHER STOCES AND HONDS OWNED ABSO-LUTELY BY THE COMPANY. 102,000 15,000 15,000 Philadelphia and Erro Railroad General Mortgage 5 per cent. 85,500 Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated 5 per cent. loan
Pennsylvania Railroad Consolidated Morigage 6 per cent. 28,000 83,320 6 per cent loan

Easton and Amboy Bailroad Consolidated 5 per cent. loan

Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Consolidated 7 63.000 54.750 per cent loan
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 6 20,000 25,600 17,500 21,875 Phila lelphia and Reading Rangoad Company General Mort-43,000 Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company Third Prefer-3,600 ences per cent loan. Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Car Trust G. & W. 5's 50,000 Philadelphia and Reading Ratiroad Company Improvement 25,000 26,500 Mortgage 6 per cent, loan Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Terminal Company Fifty-tear 5 per cent. loan Lehigh Valley Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent. 50,000 53,250 33,000 36,300 Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Consolidated Mortgage 6 64,000 Lehigh Valley Entirond Company 1st Mortgage 4 per cent. 50,000 61,750 Elmira and Williamsport Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 6 per cent foan West Jersey Railroad Company ist Mortrage 7 per cent. loan. Pennsylvania and New York Canal and hallroad Company 7 Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company 7
per cent loan
Pennsylvania land New York Canal and Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 4's loan
Pennsylvania and New York Canal and Railroad Company
Consolidated Mortgage 5's loan
Western Fennsylvania Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 6 per
cent. loan
Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company 6 per cent.
loan
Chicago and Western Indiana Railroad Company General
Mortgage 6 per cent loan
The Jacksonville Louisville and St. Louis Railroad Company
1st Mortgage Consolidated 5 per cent. loan
Bhamokin, Sunbury and Lewisburg Railroad Company 5 per
cent loan 75,000 25,000 4,000 21,000 29,990 20,000 39,000 20,600 20.000 cent loan Corning, Cowanesque and Antrim Railroad Company 8 per 20,000 Corning. Covanesque and Anticent loan
Terre Haute and Logansport Railroad Company Extension
Mortgage 6 per cent. loan
New York and Long Branch Railroad 5 per cent. loan
Northern Facine Railroad Company General Mortgage 6 per
cent. loan
St. Faul and Northern Pacific Railroad Company 6 per cent. 17,000 17,000 40.000 47,200 Ican
Lehigh Valley Coal Company 5 per cent, loan
Pittsburgh, McKeespors and Youghtogheny Bailroad Company 6 per cent, loan
Pittsburgh, Youngstown and Ashtabula 1st Mortgage Conselldated 5's loan
Cleveland, Columbus, Cinciunati and Indianapolis Railroad
Company General Mortgage 5 per cent, loan
Grand Kapids and Indiana Railroad Company Consolidated 24,000 26,000 30,000 25,900 Mortgage Spercent loan
New York, Lake Krie and Western Railroad Company Collateral Trust Spercent loan
Oregon and Partine Railroad Company Spercent loan
Knowville Water Company Spercent loan
American Steamship Company of Philadelphia Spercent. 21,000 13,650 Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company 6 per cent. Gold loan. Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company 1st Mortgage 6 per to go out to Allahabad, the sacred city of India, and take charge of a new journal just founded by a number of English Liberals who differed in politics from Lord Lytton, then the Vicercy of India. They wished to have a newspaper in which to express their own opinions, and the young American was to help them make it a success.

"Journalism in India and in this country are not the same thing," said Mr. Crawford the other day. "Such a news service as you have here, or anything remotely comparing with it, is unknown. The newspapers there follow the English model, though, of course, they are very feeble imitations. About the only things they care for are the political news and news from Europe. They watch especially for the latter, which comes in chiefly by mail. The mail from England is enormous, and they use as much as they can be the newspapers. 6,20**0** 25 000 18,300 20,800 45,916 46,350 18,000 25,000 25,000 per cent. Joan
Northern Central Hailroad Company Consolidated Mortgage
6 per cent. Joan
Baltimore and Obio Equipment Association 5 per cent. Joan
Estimore and Obio Railroad Company Consolidated Mort-15,750 57,500 ge 7's loan. lore Belt Railroad Company 1st Mortgage 5 per cent. 51,500 West Knoxville General Improvement Company 6 per cent. Atlantic City Railroad Company Mortgage 5 per cent loan... Camden Horse Railroad Company ist Mortgage 5 per cent.

loan
Philadelphia National Bank—200 Shares Stock
Alleghony Valley Railroad Company 73-10 per cent. loan
Ecilefoure Central Railroad Company—440 Shares Stock
Philadelphia Bourse—10 Shares Stock

Total par and market value (carried out at market value)

25,000 40,600 11,100 11,000

02.295,000

2,205,000 00

COUNT OF STOCKS, BONDS AND ALL OTHER SECURITIES (EXCEPT MORTGAGES) HYPOTHECAT D TO THE COMPANY AS COLLATERAL SECURITY FOR CASH ACTUALLY
LOANED BY THE COMPANY, WITH THE PAR AND MARKET VALUE OF THE SAME, AND
THE AMOUNT LOANED ON EACH. Amount Loaned Thereon. 10 Shares German-American Fire Insurance 10 Shares German-American Fire Insurance
Company Stock
15 Shares Manayunk National Bank Stock
16 Shares Morrestown National Bank Stock
5 Shares Aire Insurance Company of the County
of Philadelphia Stock
9 Shares Fennsylvania Company for Insurance
on Lives &c. Stock
8 Shares Pennsylvania Fire Insurance Company
Stock
Chartes Company . 8,100 610 4,770 500 1,500 4 Shares United Companies of New Jersey Stock 65 Shares Insurance Company of North America 5,008 920 Stock

Stock

Stock

Stock

Stock

Oshares Germania Fire Insurance Company
Stock

Oshares Manayunk National Eank Stock

Shares Northwestern National Hank Stock

Shares Calumet and Heckla Mining Company 650 1,495 4,550 7,200 3,923 9,000 2,375 27,550 10,000 12,000 Company Common Steek.

100 Shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock.

100 Shares Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Com-10,000 13,650 15,000 3,250 pany Stock 100 Shares Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad 5,000 Company Common Stock.

10) Shares Metropolitan Traction Company Stock.

10) Shares Metropolitan Traction Company Stock.

10) Shares Metropolitan Traction Company Stock.

10) Shares Ealtimore Traction Company Stock.

10) Shares Philadelphia Traction Company Stock.

10) Shares Philadelphia Traction Company Stock.

10) Shares Length Valley Railroad Company Stock.

10) Shares Length Valley Railroad Company Stock. 9.600 13,625 20,000 27,250 20,000 2,850) 13,625) 11,550) 18,000 40.250 25,000 500 Shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company 25,000 500 Shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Stock.

Stock. 21,750 28,750 28,750 65.440 50,000 25.000 40,000 30.080 32,000 25.000 Company Stock

100 Shares Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad
Compan Common Stock

100 Shares Huntingdon and Bound Top Railroad
Company Preferred Stock

100 Shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company 27,500 44,000 4,000 5,500 1,500 800 Shares People's Passenger Railway Company Stares People's l'assenger Hallway Company
Stock

100 Shares Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Rail200 Shares Huntingdon and Broad Top Hallroad
Company Preferred Stock

100 Shares United Gas Improvement Company
Stock

222 Shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Company Stock

250 Shares Baltimore Traction Company Stock

250 Shares Northern Pacific Railraad Company
Stock. 11,500 7,750 11,000 15,000 6,500

100 Shares Delaware and Bound Brook Railroad Company Stock. 221 Shares North Pennsylvania Failroad Company

2,200

16,000

18.785 1.125 2,450 6,000

6.700 1700

10,000

105 Shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company 165 Shares Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company
Stock
10 Shares Commonwealth Title Insurance and
Trust Company Stock
21.000 Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis 78...
225,000 Boston United Gas Bonds, 58.
40 Shares Pennaylvania Railroad Company Stock.
60 Shares North Pennsylvania Kailroad Company
Stock.
5 Shares Girard Fire Insurance Company Stock.
10 Shares German-American Insurance Company Stock.
210,000 Gloucester Turnpike Company 68...
25,000 Texas and Pacino Railroad Company 2d
Mortgage 58...
200 Shares Baitimore Traction Company Stock.
100 Shares Hestopolitan Traction Company Stock. 5.512 800 1,160 21,750 2,180 3,100 5,000 8,950 200 Shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company Stock. 11,500 6,090 15,000 2.060 Mortgage DS. 81.000 Schuyikill River East Side Railroad Com-1,085 \$15.000 Texas and Pacific Railroad Company 2d 4,050 Mortgage 5: 100 Shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company Preferred Stock 200 Shares Northern Pacific Railroad Company Common Stock 100 Shares Hestonville Passenger Railway Com-16,000 4.550 8.200 3,950 pany Stock ... Valley Railroad Company 575

#3,525,160 63

641 68

Aggregate amount of all the assets of the company, stated at their actual

Net amount of unpaid losses.

Gross premiums received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running one year or less from date of policy, \$1,287.782.85; unearned premiums iffire received and receivable upon all unexpired fire risks running more than one year from date of policy, \$201.195.27; unearned premiums (pro rata) 8643,891 49

Aggregate amount of all liabilities, including paid-up capital stock and

IV. INCOME DURING THE YEAR. Entire premiums collected during the year. 21.812.933 47
Deduct reinsurance, rebate, apatement and return premiums 333,211 75

Aggregate amount of receipts actually received during the year in cash ... \$1.641,568 B By gross premiums in these items is meant the aggregate of all the premiums written in the policies on risks in force. Are they so returned in this statement? Answer, yes.

V. EXPENDITURES DURING THE YEAR. Net amount paid during the year for losses.

Cash dividends actually paid stockholders (amount stockholders dividends declared during the year, \$60,000).

Paid for commissions and brokerage

Paid for salaries, fees, and all other charges of officers, clerks, agents and all other employes
Paid for State, National and local baxes in this and other States
All other payments and expenditures viz: Miscellaneous expenses
Amount of deposit premiums returned during the year on perpetual
fire risks (carried inside). #28,225 19

Aggregate amount of actual expenditures during the year in cash... BUSINESS IN THE STATE OF VIRGINIA DURING THE YEAR.

Fire Bisks. \$1,421,009 to 22,99 (5) Fire risks written
Entire premiums received for risks in this State
Losses paid
Losses insurred
Paid to State of Virginia for taxes en premiums

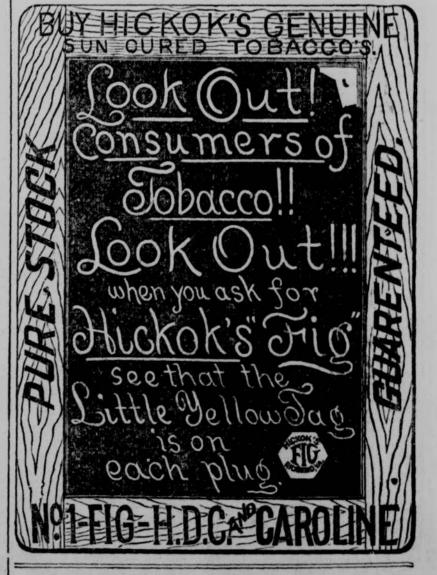
R. Dalk Berson, President and W. Gardner Crowell. Secretary of The Pennsylvania, Fire Resumance Company, being duly sworm, depose and say, and each for himself says, that they are the above described officers of the said company, and that on the first day of December last, all the foregoing described assets were the absolute property of the said company, free and clear from all liens or claims thereon, except as herein before stated, and that the forgoing statement with the schedules and explanations hereento annoted is a full and correct exhibit of all the liabilities, and of the income and expenditures, and of the general condition and affairs of said company, on the said dist day of December last, and for the year ending on that day.

R. DALE BENSON. W. GARDNER CROWELL

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 23d day of January, A. D., 1893. THOMAS J. HUNT. Commissioner of Deeds of the State of Virginia at Philadelphia. Pa., No. 663 Walnut street.

TALLEY, Agent,

1117 East Main Street.



R. H. BOSHER'S SONS CARRIAGE MANUFACTURERS.